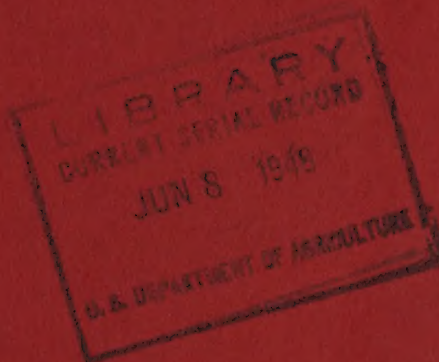


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IDAHO PRICE SUPPORT HANDBOOK

MAY 11 1948

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PRICE SUPPORTS

Through various Acts of Congress price supports for agricultural commodities have been provided for two reasons: (1) To obtain the production needed during the war, and (2) To help stabilize agriculture during the conversion to peace.

The laws dealing directly with support price operations divide some 166 agricultural commodities into three groups:

(1) The so-called "basic" commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts for nuts. Basic commodities are to be supported by producer loans at 90 percent of parity in the case of corn, wheat, tobacco (except fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco), rice, and peanuts for nuts, and at $92\frac{1}{2}$ percent of parity in the case of cotton. These loans must continue for at least two years after the war.

(2) The so-called "Steagall" commodities -- hogs, eggs, chickens (with certain exceptions) and turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas of certain varieties, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, flaxseed for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes and sweet potatoes. Steagall commodities are those for which an increased production was requested for war purposes and public announcement to that effect was made under provision of the Steagall amendment. Prices for Steagall commodities are to be supported for at least two years after the war at not less than 90 percent of the parity or comparable price. Prices may be supported through commodity loans, purchases, or other operations.

(3) Other commodities -- Among the some 140 other agricultural commodities for which support prices have been announced are wool, naval stores, American hemp, sugar beets, sugarcane, black-eye peas and beans, certain fruits for processing, certain vegetables for processing, barley, grain sorghums, rye, Sea Island cotton, certain vegetable seeds, winter cover crop seeds, and hay and pasture seeds. Prices for agricultural commodities other than the basic commodities and the Steagall commodities are to be supported according to the policy of Congress that lending and purchase operations of the Department shall be carried out so as to bring the price and income of the producers of nonbasic non-Steagall commodities to a fair parity relationship with the basic and Steagall commodities, to the extent that funds for such operations are available, after taking into account the operations with respect to basic and Steagall commodities and the ability of producers to bring supplies into line with demand.

Parity price is determined to be a price which will give to a commodity a purchasing power, in terms of articles ordinarily purchased by farmers, approximately equivalent to its purchasing power in a particular base period. The comparable price for any commodity shall be determined and used if the production or consumption of the commodity has so changed in extent or character since the parity base period as to result in a price out of line with parity price for basic commodities.

Price support commitments are to remain in effect for two years after the President or Congress has declared that hostilities have ceased.

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These are:

through various forms of business which are not subject to the same treatment as the business of the Government. (1) The business of the Government is the business of the Government, and (2) the business of the Government is the business of the Government.

The first business of the Government is the business of the Government, and the second business of the Government is the business of the Government.

(3) The business of the Government is the business of the Government, and the third business of the Government is the business of the Government.

(4) The business of the Government is the business of the Government, and the fourth business of the Government is the business of the Government.

(5) The business of the Government is the business of the Government, and the fifth business of the Government is the business of the Government.

(6) The business of the Government is the business of the Government, and the sixth business of the Government is the business of the Government.

(7) The business of the Government is the business of the Government, and the seventh business of the Government is the business of the Government.

(1946 Crop Year) WHEAT

Supported through CCC non-recourse loans to producers on wheat grading No. 3 or better, or wheat grading No. 4 or No. 5 because of test weight only, stored on the farm or in approved warehouses.

Loan rates in Idaho vary from \$1.33 to \$1.406 per bushel for No. 1 wheat, depending upon the location of terminal. .

Loans bearing 3 percent interest will be available through December 31, 1946. They will mature on April 30, 1947, or earlier on demand.

###

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(1946 Crop Year) BARLEY

Supported through CCC non-recourse loans to producers on barley grading U. S. No. 5 or better stored in approved warehouses or in acceptable farm storage.

Loans bearing 3 percent interest will be available through December 31, 1946, and will reach maturity on April 30, 1947, or earlier on demand.

The loan rates for No. 1 barley in Idaho are:

84 cents per bushel - Benewah, Clearwater, Kootenai, Latah, and Nez Perce.

83 cents per bushel - Bonner, Idaho, Lewis and Shoshone.

82 cents per bushel - Boundary.

80 cents per bushel - All other counties.

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(100-100000)

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix.

(1946 Crop Year) OATS

Supported through CCC non-recourse loans to producers on a note-and-loan mortgage basis for oats stored on farms and on a note-and-loan agreement basis when stored in approved warehouses.

Loans bearing 3 percent interest will be made on oats grading No. 3 or better through December 31, 1946. Loans will mature on April 30, 1947, or earlier on demand.

Loan rates for U. S. No. 1 grade oats are:

46 cents per bushel at point of storage for Ada, Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Shoshone, Valley and Washington counties.

48 cents per bushel at point of storage for all other counties.

###

(1946 Crop Year) RYE

Supported through non-recourse loans to producers. Since rye is a relatively unimportant crop in Idaho, loan rates for the 1946 crop have not been announced.

###

(1946 Crop Year) CORN

Supported in major corn-producing areas only.

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(1946 Crop Year) FLAXSEED

Returns to growers from the flaxseed crop harvested in 1946 will be supported by acreage payments or otherwise, at an average level equivalent to \$3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis.

The support price announced by the Government on November 8, 1945 for the 1946 crop is \$3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, for No. 1 flaxseed. The present ceiling price at Minneapolis is \$3.10.

The price of 1946-crop flaxseed will be supported through payments made to eligible producers. The rate of payment in all areas will be the equivalent of the difference between the ceiling price and the support price on the date of sale for flaxseed sold into commercial channels. The rate of payment will be 50 cents per bushel for flaxseed sold prior to May 17, 1946; and 25 cents per bushel for flaxseed sold on or after May 17, 1946 and prior to any additional change in the ceiling price.

In addition, non-recourse loans will be available on flaxseed grading No. 2 or better in eight Idaho counties. Loans bearing 3 percent interest will be available through January 31, 1947, and will mature on April 30, 1947, or earlier on demand. The loan rate for No. 2 flaxseed will be 5 cents per bushel less than for No. 1 flaxseed.

Loan rates for No. 1 flaxseed are:

\$2.74 - Bonner
2.74 - Boundary
2.82 - Camas
2.76 - Clearwater
2.75 - Idaho
2.81 - Jefferson
2.76 - Latah
2.76 - Nez Perce

###

(1946 Crop Year) DRY EDIBLE BEANS

<u>Support</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Variety</u>
\$ 7.00	\$ 9.00	Pea, Medium White, Flat Small White, Small Red, Small White, Western Cranberry & other Cranberry, and Pink.
6.75	8.65	Great Northern
8.50	10.50	Standard Lima
7.75	8.75	Baby Lima
6.50	8.50	Pinto
8.75	10.75	Red Kidney

The above prices are on a 100 pound basis, net U. S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged (in 100-lb. containers) with all charges paid, in car-load lots, f.o.b. car at country shipping points.

The 1946 schedule of support prices range up to 75 cents per hundredweight above the 1945 supports.

The price support program will be put into operation by the Grain Branch of the FMA by the issuance of announcements that CCC will purchase dry beans of the designated classes throughout the 1946 crop marketing year and by issuance of regulations governing loans on beans. The program will involve the purchase of beans from dealers and the making of loans to growers. Dealers will be required to furnish evidence that they paid the equivalent of the support prices to growers.

###

(1946 Crop Year)

DRY EDIBLE PEAS

The support prices for U. S. No. 1 grade dry edible peas, f.o.b. car in carlots, cleaned and bagged, with all charges paid at country shipping points, are \$4.50 per cwt. for Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, and White Canada varieties, and \$4.25 per cwt. for Colorado Whites. For U. S. No. 2 grade peas support prices are 25 cents lower than for No. 1s.

Support prices on 1946-crop dry smooth peas have been established at the same levels as those in effect for the 1945 crop.

On February 21 the Department asked farmers for a goal of 500,000 acres of smooth peas to provide for larger shipments to Europe. While the original goal of 400,000 acres, announced last fall, provided for price support at the legal minimum of 90 percent of the comparable price as of July 1, 1946, it is now believed that support prices at 1945 levels will be required to help obtain the larger acreage.

The prices shown above will reflect slightly more than the estimated comparable prices as of July 1, 1946.

The Department will enter into agreements with pea dealers to purchase peas at the announced support prices, the dealers agreeing to pay growers the equivalent of the support prices. Such agreements will be similar to those in effect the past three seasons.

###

(1946 Crop Year) AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

Will be supported through non-recourse loans available to farmers at 3.5 cents per pound for top quality seed.

Loans will be available to producers at the rate of \$3.50 per cwt. for Austrian winter peas meeting the 98 percent purity and the 90 percent germination requirements. Discounts for lower grades. Loans will be made on warehouse receipts only. They will be available until March 1, 1947, and will reach maturity on April 30, 1947, or earlier on demand.

(1946 Crop Year) HAY & PASTURE SEEDS

Supported through non-recourse loans on the basis of the support price for specific varieties of seeds and seed mixtures.

Loans will be offered on 1946-crop hay and pasture seed on a note and loan agreement when the seed is stored in an approved warehouse, and including farm storage for Sudan grass and Kobe lespedeza.

CCC loans bearing 3 percent interest will be available after the 1946 seed harvest begins, and loan documents must be completed prior to March 1, 1947 for seeds produced in Idaho. Loans will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1947.

The schedule of loan rates for the various hay and pasture seeds will be found in a release coded (46CL - Hay and Pasture Seed -1).

To insure a supply to meet heavy demands, incentive harvesting payments of 7 cents per pound for alfalfa seed and alsike clover seed and 9 cents per pound for red clover seed are offered producers for seed harvested and sold into commercial channels before January 1, 1947.

A regular conservation practice also provides for a 6 cent per pound payment for seed harvested (clean basis) but not to exceed \$3.50 per acre and not in excess of \$35.00 per farm.

####



	Per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 quality						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
North Idaho	-	-	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.50	Support prices in bulk, loaded on truck at farmer's gate
South Idaho	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.35	1.45	1.55	
North Idaho	-	-	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.75	Support prices in bulk, loaded f.o.b. <u>1/</u>
South Idaho	1.45	1.45	1.55	1.60	1.70	1.80	
North Idaho	-	-	1.75	1.80	1.90	2.00	Support prices graded, sacked & loaded f.o.b. carrier. <u>2/</u>
South Idaho	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.85	1.95	2.05	

1/ U.S. No. 1 quality, in bulk, ungraded, f.o.b. carrier, at shipping point, in carlots or trucklots.

2/ U.S. No. 1 grade, sacked and loaded, f.o.b. carrier, at shipping point, in carlots or trucklots, in new bags or in used bags of uniform appearance, thoroughly cleaned, mended, and turned, plain or reprinted with a brand customarily used by the participant. For potatoes packed in used bags other than renovated bags as above described, deduct 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Prices of early- and intermediate-crop potatoes will be supported by direct purchases, and if necessary, by diversion to other than normal trade channels, including exports, industrial, and feed outlets. Late-crop potato prices will be supported by loans, supplemented where necessary and practicable by diversion to export, industrial, and feed outlets. September 15, 1946 is the dividing date between direct purchase operations and loan operations.

Loan rates on late-crop potatoes will be approximately 75 percent of the September bulk (loaded on truck at farmer's gate) support price. Loans will be available on U.S. No. 1; U.S. No. 1, size B; and U.S. No. 2, 1-7/8 inches minimum diameter potatoes. The loan rates for Idaho are:

	<u>U.S.#1's</u>	<u>U.S.#1, Size B & U.S.#2 (1-7/8 in. min.)</u>
North Idaho	.90 cwt.	.25 cwt.
South Idaho	.95 cwt.	.30 cwt.

Although the loan rates are below the support prices, when potatoes are delivered to CCC in settlement of loans, borrowers will be credited with the full support price applicable to the time and the area.

There is no advance announcement of support prices for grades below U. S. No. 1 at fixed amounts or at fixed percentages of the applicable prices for U. S. No. 1 grade. Instead, the Department will support prices of lower grades, exclusive of culls, at such times, in such areas, by such means, and at such prices as will be necessary to carry out the USDA's price support obligations. This provision is included because the relative values of lower grades vary with the size of the crop, the general price structure, the proportion of the various grades, and the level of consumer income. It is intended that as a general rule low-grade support operations will be undertaken at specific prices for each area, and will cease entirely whenever prices for U. S. No. 1 grade rise enough to maintain the average return at the required level.

Acceptance of potatoes will be done on an order basis, and whether potatoes are accepted in bulk at the farm, bulk f.o.b., or graded and sacked f.o.b., will depend upon the specifications of the order placed with the participant who offers to deliver potatoes to the Department. The outlets for potatoes will determine the means of delivery.

Support prices are for potatoes packed according to customary commercial practices, and are not applicable to potatoes packed so as barely to meet minimum grade requirements by removal of the best quality or most desirable sizes.

The actual price to be received by any grower participating in the price support operation will be the applicable base price, adjusted for the value of the marketing services actually performed as prescribed by USDA. Specific allowances for marketing services will be announced before the support operations are undertaken.

Eligible participants are growers, associations of growers, or their authorized agents, and certified dealers. Certification of dealers will be made by State Potato Committees organized by FMA state directors.

###

(1946 Crop Year) SUGAR

The 1946 program guarantees growers a national average return, including Sugar Act payments, of not less than \$13.50 per ton of beets of average quality.

The 1946 program guarantees growers a national average return, including Sugar Act payments, of not less than \$13.50 per ton of beets of average quality of recent years. This compares with \$12.50 in 1945. Under present market conditions, this guarantee for 1946 will call for a payment of nearly \$4. per ton of average beets (in addition to Sugar Act payments), compared with a payment of about \$3. per ton in 1945.

###

(1946 Crop Year) PROCESSED VEGETABLES

No grower support prices for vegetables for processing will be in effect during 1946 and no 1946 processor certification program will be provided.

The 1946 pricing program will be carried out through subsidy payments to processors who have certified that they have paid producers at least the designated area average prices for the commodity purchased for processing.

This program applies only to production prior to July 1, 1946, and decisions with respect to the subsidy program on production on and after July 1, 1946, will be made after Congress has acted on the general question of continuing subsidies.

###

DAIRY

Supported through direct payments to producers for milk and butterfat produced and sold. These payments were discontinued June 30, 1946. Rates for 1946 are:

	<u>Butterfat</u> <u>per pound</u>	<u>Whole milk</u> <u>S. Idaho</u>	<u>Whole milk</u> <u>N. Idaho</u>
Jan.	.17	.60 cwt.	.70 cwt.
Feb.	.17	.60	.70
Mar.	.17	.60	.70
Apr.	.17	.60	.70
May	.15	.45	.55
June	.15	.45	.55

Dairy production payments have been made to producers since October 1943 to help offset increased production costs and to encourage a continued high rate of milk production.

###

CATTLE

Supported through payments to feeders of 50 cents per hundred-weight for good and choice cattle weighing 800 pounds or more, sold to a legally-authorized slaughterer at not less than \$14.70 per cwt., Idaho's minimum stabilization price. Cattle must have been owned by applicant for at least 30 days prior to date of sale.

These payments were made from May 19, 1945 through June 30, 1946.

- - - - -

The purpose of beef production payments was (1) to encourage greater beef production by giving the feeder higher returns from feeding more cattle and feeding to better finish; (2) to avoid higher prices to consumers which might have caused disastrous inflation along the entire price front; and (3) to promote better distribution by directing more cattle to authorized slaughterers who sold through regular trade channels.

###

The support price is \$13.00 cwt., Chicago basis, for good to choice butcher hogs of all weights through September 30, 1946. Prices from October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1947 will average \$12. per cwt., Chicago basis. Chicago weekly average support prices are:

Oct. 5, 1946 — 12.75	Nov. 2, 1946 — 11.75	Dec. 7, 1946 — 10.75
12 12.50	9 11.50	14 10.75
19 12.25	16 11.25	21 10.75
26 12.00	23 11.00	28 10.75

Jan. 4, 1947 — 10.75	Feb. 1, 1947 — 11.50	Mar. 1, 1947 — 12.00
11 11.00	8 11.75	8 12.25
18 11.25	15 11.75	15 12.25
25 11.25	22 12.00	22 12.25
		29 12.25

Apr. 5, 1947 — 12.25	May 3, 1947 — 11.75	June 7, 1947 — 11.75
12 12.00	10 11.75	14 11.75
19 12.00	17 11.75	21 11.75
26 12.00	24 11.75	28 12.00
	31 11.75	

July 5, 1947 — 12.25	Aug. 2, 1947 — 13.00	Sept. 6, 1947 — 13.25
12 12.50	9 13.00	13 13.25
19 12.75	16 13.00	20 13.25
26 13.00	23 13.00	27 13.25
	30 13.00	

September 29 & 30, 1947 — \$13.00.

Support prices apply to hogs bought by federally-inspected slaughterers throughout the United States based on geographical differentials above and below Chicago weekly average support prices. These differentials are the same as those used by OPA.

The average support price of \$12 cwt. at Chicago is adequate to reflect at least 90 percent of parity to farmers for the country as a whole, based on the September 15, 1945 index of prices paid by farmers. Support of hog prices at not less than 90 percent of parity is provided by the Steagall amendment.

###

SHEEP & LAMBS

Supported through production payments for sheep and lambs sold to legally-authorized slaughterers for slaughter between August 5, 1945, and June 30, 1946 as follows:

<u>Lambs, 65-90 lbs.</u>	<u>Lambs, over 90 lbs.</u>	
Aug., 1945 — \$1.50 cwt.	2.15 cwt.	Payments for all
Sept. 1945 — 1.50	2.15	other sheep and
Oct., 1945 — 1.50	2.15	lambs, August
Nov., 1945 — 1.50	2.15	1945 through June
Dec., 1945 — 2.00	2.65	1946, will be
Jan., 1946 — 2.00	2.65	\$1.00 per cwt.
Feb., 1946 — 2.50	3.15	
Mar., 1946 — 2.50	3.15	
Apr., 1946 — 2.50	3.15	
May, 1946 — 2.00	2.65	
June, 1946 — 2.00	2.65	

These payments were discontinued June 30, 1946.

The above payments were made to sheep raisers and lamb feeders through the Commodity Credit Corporation to increase the supply of lamb and mutton by helping producers meet increased production costs. Payments were made on sheep and lambs marketed on or after August 5, 1945 through June 30, 1946.

This program seeks (1) to encourage the raising and feeding of lambs to heavier weights, (2) to bring about a more normal seasonal distribution in the marketing of lambs, (3) to divert more market lambs into legitimate slaughter channels, (4) to help producers meet increased costs without increasing consumer prices on lamb and mutton.

###

Applicable support prices for Idaho

- 19.50 cents — Young Chickens — Producer average support price (over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. live weight)
- 29.25 cents — Grade A Young Chickens (New York style dressed weighing over 36 lbs. net per box of 12 birds)
- 27.75 cents — Grade B Young Chickens (New York style dressed weighing over 36 lbs. net per box of 12 birds)
- 18.00 cents — Fowl — Producer average support prices (over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. live weight)
- 26.50 cents — Grade A Fowl (New York style dressed weighing over 48 lbs. net per box of 12 birds)
- 25.00 cents — Grade B Fowl (New York style dressed weighing over 48 lbs. net per box of 12 birds)
- 16.50 cents — Fowl — Producer average support prices (live weight from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)
- 25.00 cents — Grade A Fowl (New York style dressed weighing from 36 to 48 lbs. net per box of 12 birds)
- 23.50 cents — Grade B Fowl (New York style dressed weighing from 36 to 48 lbs. net per box of 12 birds)

Effective March 8, 1946, the USDA set up a program to purchase dressed chickens, except young chickens weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less alive, from cooperative organizations, dealers and processors, at prices designed to reflect a U. S. average farm price for live chickens at not less than 90 percent of parity.

Through operation of the price support program, purchase of poultry will be made on a dressed weight basis from dealers, processors, and cooperative organizations, who certify that they have paid the announced support prices for live poultry. All poultry purchased by the USDA will be subject to Federal inspection. Purchases will be made at announced prices on an offer-and-acceptance basis, with deliveries accepted in carlots of poultry packed in ordinary dressed poultry containers.

###

(1946) TURKEYS

Producer support prices for live turkeys and purchase prices for dressed turkeys:

20.5 cents — Hens — Producer support price live weight
28.5 cents — Grade A Hens (New York dressed)
19.5 cents — Toms — Producer support price, live weight
27.5 cents — Grade A Toms (New York dressed)

Grade A dressed prices are for box packed turkeys at the point of purchase. Grade B dressed prices will be 1.5 cents a pound less on all classes.

In any area where price support operations prove necessary, the USDA will buy dressed turkeys, largely breeder hens, from dealers, processors and cooperative associations, at prices according to location, weight, grade and class of the birds. The prices paid by the Department for dressed turkeys will reflect support to producers averaging 90 percent of parity for live turkeys. Currently, this will mean a U. S. average farm price of 20.3 cents a pound for live turkeys, based on a national average price for breeder hens which will predominate in marketings this spring and which normally sell, as market birds, below the price of young stock.

Purchases will be made in carload lots only from those dealers, processors, and cooperative associations who certify that they have purchased the live turkeys from producers at prices reflecting support. All purchases of dressed turkeys will be subject to Federal inspection.

###

Support price will reflect a U. S. average farm price of 29 cents a dozen, and will be handled by government purchases of dried, frozen, and graded shell eggs.

The 1946 egg price support program is planned to reflect a U. S. average farm price of 29 cents a dozen for all grades and sizes of edible eggs marketed during the spring flush production season.

Operations of the program will begin as soon as heavy supply conditions threaten to force producer prices below the level which will reflect a U. S. average farm price of 90 percent of parity, the minimum support level required under the Steagall Amendment.

The 1946 program will stress the purchase of dried whole eggs as the principal method of price support buying operations. The purchase of frozen eggs will supplement dried egg purchases, while shell egg purchases will be limited to graded eggs bought in carlots from cooperative organizations, or dealers. The USDA will require the vendor to certify that for all eggs purchased by him producers have received not less than an average of 27 cents per dozen (loose basis) for marketable and edible eggs of an average net weight of 44 pounds per case. Official USDA graders will grade all government purchases of dried, frozen or shell eggs.

Eggs purchased for price support purposes in dried, frozen or shell form will be disposed of through: (1) Sales for export; (2) Sales to other government agencies; or (3) Transfers of eggs for use for school lunch purposes and for distribution to public institutions.

###

General price will be fixed at \$1.00 per bushel of 56
pounds, and will be subject to adjustment by the
Board of Trade, and subject to the
Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade support program is planned to reflect a
U. S. average price of 56 cents a bushel for all grades
and sizes of white eggs marketed during the spring season.
General price.

The Board of Trade support program will begin as soon as they apply
conditions for the program to the Board of Trade. The Board
will support a U. S. average price of 56 cents
of white, the Board support level applies under the program.
General price.

The Board of Trade support program will be subject to the Board of Trade
as the Board of Trade in price support during the spring
season. The Board of Trade will support a U. S. average price
of 56 cents a bushel for all grades and sizes of white eggs
marketed during the spring season. The Board of Trade will support
a U. S. average price of 56 cents a bushel for all grades and sizes
of white eggs marketed during the spring season. The Board of Trade
will support a U. S. average price of 56 cents a bushel for all
grades and sizes of white eggs marketed during the spring season.
General price.

The Board of Trade support program is planned to reflect a
U. S. average price of 56 cents a bushel for all grades
and sizes of white eggs marketed during the spring season.
General price.

